ists became an established fact, and the manifesto of Fonseca announcing that ho would bow to the will of the people was soon issued. It is expected that the members of the Congress dissolved by Fonseca will be recalled.

Recent telegrams from the British minister in Brazil having been altered in transmission, the British Foreign Office protested against the liberties taken by the Brazilian authorities. This protest had the desired effect, and telegrams now come through without change. The British minister telegraphed to-day that Marshai Da Fonseca's readiness to abdicate was due to the fact that he is critically ill. An official telegram has been received from the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that Fonseca has resigned the dictatorship, and that he has been succeeded by Senor Florian Perxotto, the vice-chief of the provisional government.

Another dispatch says that the naval movement against Fonseca was determined upon at a meeting, held on Saturday last, of high naval officers. The general feeling expressed was that a sanguinary war was about to open without any apparent cause, except Fonseca's unjust assumption of supreme authority, and that his removal was absolutely necessary. There was little or no personal animosity to Fonseca, and no doubt expressed that he would resign rather than provoke an insurrection on the part of the navy. Fonseca, it is said, had not anticipated serious opposition to his course, and, although he had refused the demand of Rio Grande do Sul that he should resign, he had not given up hope of a peaceful adjustment. He is said to be of a disposition far from sanguinary, and there is no doubt that the bloodless feature of the Dom Pedro revolution was largely due to his influence. His assumption of dictatorship, however, was regarded as intolerable, whatever his intentions.

The naval officers who visited Fonseca with the ultimatum of the fleet were surprised at his readiness to comply with their wishes. He is said to have acknowledged to Admiral Vidal that he fest deeply relieved by the change and pleased that the navy had given him an honorable pretext for withdrawing from the presidency, which he had been secretly anxious to surrender. Whether this is true or not, it is remembered that at the time of Dom Pedro's expulsion Fonseca was about to give up his leadership in the movement, and was persuaded, or almost compelled to persist by his associates, who felt that any sign of yielding might be fatal.

Commercial advices from Rio de Janeiro are all favorable of the new regime. Peixotto has received congratulatory dispatches from all points accessible by telegraph, and is aiready in aggotiations with Rio Grande to Sul for a settlement of the existing difficulties. The deputies from that province who were imprisoned by Fonseca have been released, and other members of the late Congress who feared the hostility of the dictator have come out of hiding. Congress will reassemble as soon as the members will arrive here from the various States. No steps of a hostile character have been taken against Fonseca personally, and the officers who accepted his resignation gave him their personal assurances that he would be protected.

A dispatch from Montvideo says that the news of Fonseca's resignation has been received at Porto Alegre, in Rio Grande do Bul, with the wildest rejoicing. Bulletins signed by members of the provisional junta, were issued announcing the news. At Porto Alegre the people went about embracing each other and shouting for the republic. The popular feeling is strongly against secession, and no doubt is entertained that the junta will come to a peaceful understanding that will restore Rio Grande do Sul to its place among the Brazilian States. At Rio Grande do Sul hostile preparations were abandoned, and everybody appeared to recognize the end of the war. Except Para, which remains siiont, all the provinces concur in the dismissal of Fouseca. Congress will probably ignore the recent events. A new Cabinet has been

Senor Faria, Husbandry: Senor Pereira Justice; Senor Oliveiera, War; Senor Mello, Marine; Senor Pallita, Foreign Affairs. Brazil's Minister Confers with the President WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.-The State and Navy Departments received no advices from Brazil to-day and could furnish no information regarding the state of affairs

formed, as follows: Senor Alves, Finance;

in that country. Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, called on the President late this siternoon and discussed with him the situation in Brazil. Senor Mendonca was the representative the Fonseca government in Brazil, which has just been overthrown. His present status is in doubt. When asked this morning, if he had received any official confirmation of the reported upheaval in Rio de Janeiro he said that he had had no news from Brazil since Saturday last, but the reason for the silence was that if the news of Fonseca's downfall were true and the Cabinet being in a state of reorganization, there was no minister to communicate with him. Mr. Mendonca is of the opinion that the overthrow of the Fonseca government will save Brazil from civil war and bloodshed. When asked regarding the heavy shipments of Lold from Brazil to London the minister said they are merely in the ordinary course of the payment of interest on the national debt of Brazil and in set-

tlement of other outstanding obligations. To-night Minister Mendonea received a cablegram from the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which officially confirms the cable dispatches from Brazil about the resignation of President Fonseca, and stating that Vice-president Peixotto had succeeded him. Minister Mendonca said that the receipt of the news gave him great pleasure, as there had been no bloodshed, and tranquillity will now prevail, and the establish will harmony the Brazilian people. that Fonseca a man who would cause bloodshed, and would willingly sacrifice the honor and glory of his high position rather than cause a civil war, and as the uprising in Brazil was a national movement, the people not being in accord with the policy of Fonseca, he bowed to the inevitable and retired. He also thought that it was the desire of the people of Brazil to support the deposed Congress, and that President Peixotto would be in thorough accord with it. The London stories, he said, falsified the condition of affairs in Brazil, and at no time did he place credence in them, as they contained many untruths.

Want Fifty Acres of Space.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.-The horticulturists of the country are after fifty acres of space in Jackson park for their exhibit. They say this is the minimum of space in which to make the display they are planning and that any less will make it impossible for them to do their industry justice. Chief Burnham and Director Lawrence today went over the grounds, after which they announced to the ground and buildings committee that it would be impossible to tell how much space could be allotted the horticulturists until the completion of arrangements for the terminals of the fifteen great trunk railways which are to enter the grounds.

Costly Freight Wreck.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 24.-While a freight train of the Chesapeake & Ohio ratiroad. with loaded cars, was passing up one of the approaches to the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge, to-night, a truck of one of the heavy-laden cars broke. Immediately the car plunged down into the ditch below. drawing after it ten other cars, and carry-ing away thirty feet of the approach. The loss and damage is estimated at \$30,000. It freight. No person was injured by the wreck. The plunge downward was a distance of twenty feet, and the ruin of the cars is complete.

Wants Part of the Stevens Estate.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 24.-Hon. Thaddens Stevens's estate, which remains unsettled twenty-three years after his death, has given rise to sensational features. A womon, who claims to be the widow of Capt. Alanson Stevens, Thaddeus Stevens's nephew, has filed a large claim against the estate, and the auditors heard testimony to-day. Hon. Edward McPherson, serving executor, presented testimony showing that the woman, whose maiden name was Mary J. Prim, was never married to Capt. Stevens, and has no claim. The testimony was not concluded.

Tin-Plate-Works to Be Closed,

LONDON, Nov. 24 .- It is announced that the owners of tin-plate-works in Wales have decided to close their mills for a fortnight in December and a fortnight in Jannary. The reason given is that the owners desire to give the markets a chance to absorb the stocks now on hand and by cur-

PLANS OF ENGLISH TORIES

Conference at Birmingham at Which a Legislative Programme Was Adopted.

Speech by Lord Salisbury on the Issues of the Day-Three Hundred Persons Killed by a Cyclone in Siam-Tidal Wave.

LORD SALISBURY'S PARTY.

Conference of English Conservatives to Determine on Future Legislation, BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 24.-This city is crowded to the utmost extent with delegates to the great conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations. The hall was packed this morning when the conference was called to order, and the streets in the neighborhood were crowded with admirers of Lord Salisbury. When that gentleman drove up, accompanied by his wife, his appearance occasioned great excitement.
At half-past 10 o'clock the vast gathering

was called to order and the routine business was hastily disposed of. Lord Windsor was elected president for the ensuing year. A number of vice-presidents were then elected, after which a resolution of congratulation to the Right Hon. Mr. Balfour, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, upon his promotion to the position of the First Lord of the Treasury, was propose and adopted. Resolutions looking toward the disestablishment of the church in Wales were then presented and adopted. The following resolution was also adopted:

That, having regard to the extraordinary disproportion in the representation of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland in the imperial Parliament, it is most desirable that steps be

taken to redress these inequalities. Viscount Fielding, Conservative candidate for the Rugby division of Warwick-shire, offered, and the conference adopted, the following resolution:

That this conference is of the opinion that when the question of representation of the peo-ple is re-opened by Parliament, serious consideration should be given to the claims of women to be admitted to the franchise when otherwise entitled by ownership or occupation.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, the wellknown authoress and leader in the women's suffrage movement. the conference in support Viscount Fielding's resolution. During the course of her remarks she said that the Gladstonians had changed their attitude on the question, because they were afraid that the representation of women would powerfully reinforce the party of

LABOR CANDIDATES. Mr. H. S. Neale offered the following reso-

Resolved. That in the opinion of this conference the attitude of the Conservative party towards bona fide labor candidates should be one of sym-

pathy and encouragement. After debate the word "unionist" was inserted before the word "labor" and as so amended was adopted. Sir Albert Rollett, M. P., for the South Division of Islington, member of the Conservative council, submitted the following:

That the conference regards with the utmost satisfaction the improved social and industrial condition of Ireland under the present government, and cordially indorses the intention of the Ministers to introduce, at the next session, bills for the extension of local government and also for the promotion of technical education in that part of the United Kingdom.

The Marquis of Granby cut off debate by moving the previous question, and the motion was carried by a large majority. Here the passage of the previous question is tan-tamount to a rejection of the original motion by postponing the consideration of the subject whereto the previous ques-tion relates. Sir Albert Rollit was not satistied with this vote, actually rejecting his resolution, and demanded that another division be taken. This was done, and again the resolution was heavily defeated. The following resolutions were adopted:

That considering the great importance of labor questions, it is desirable that a labor department shall be formed by the government, to be presided over by a minister of the crown, to be ermed the "labor minister."

That this conference desires to express its thanks to Lord Salisbury's Ministry for appointing so large a number of workingmen as factory inspectors-but, at the same time, hopes that the government may see its way to appoint women inspectors for employment in which their own sex are engaged.

The movement among the Conservatives, which resulted in a decision by the conference against the government continuing to maintain Irish legislation as the principal feature of its policy, has been previously described. The main object of the movement is to apply to England the principles of the Irish land-purchase act. By the adoption of such a measure the English laborer would be enabled to acquire small plots of land at a low figure and through simple methods. The state would also assist farmers to become owners of land, aftert the lapse of a certain number of years, without their paying more than the customary rents. This, in brief, is an outline of the new policy that the Conservatives now propose to adopt.

SPEECH BY SALISBURY. Lord Salisbury, addressing the associations this evening, said that their opponents apparently thought that the only way to carry Irish home rule was to sandwich it in between other subjects as chemists disguise offensive medicines with gelatinous capsules. [Laughter.] Liberals failed to deal in The their programme as set forth Newcastle with a number of the more important questions affecting the welfare of the people, and such issues as they did assame to mark out for party agitation were all to be measured and seissored to fit home rule. The Liberals have pledged themselves to an amended representation in Parliament, but if that should be carried out on numerical principles it would deprive Ireland of thirteen seats. They were not content to advocate district councils, but even as low as parish councils. with a view of amusing the villagers. The next election would be fought on the issue of separation, or, as the Gladstonians called it, home rule, which, however, really meant a division of the three kingdoms and a weakening of the imperial Parliament. Lord Salisbury said that there would be an enormous gain nationally if the public credit should be used to aid in increasing the number of small proprietors, as notha fixed interest in the community.

ing so tended to make men conservative as Lord Salisbury alluded to the threats of the Gladstonians that the House of Lords would be abolished. He said that the lords would not resist the public opinion of their countrymen, whenever that opinion was clearly expressed, but that to abolish the House of Lords without its own consent would be revolution, and he did not believe that the people of Great Britain were prepared to agree to a revolutionary method of changing their form of

government. As to the proposed abandonment of Egypt advocated by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury said that the commercial interests of Great Britain owed their supremacy largely to the maintenance of British domination in various parts of the world. If the British possessions abroad were to be abandoned and commercial interests thereby injured, perhaps to the extent of general disaster, how were the multitudes now will cause only a brief delay to transfer supported by those interests to be kept from starvation? This was a question which the Gladstonians would do well to consider.

Lord Salisbury commented severely on Mr. Gladstone's remark that the Irish Protestants were capable of self-defense should they be dealt with wrongly by an Irish l'arliament, Lord Salisbury said that an utterance like was an incitement to civil war. Ulster, it was true, might be physically able to overcome the tyranny which Gladstone and Walsh were preparing to have established in Ireland, but the result would be religious war, attended by spectacles of cruelty that would recall bideous memories. Ecclesiastical domination in secular affairs was a parasite eating

national vitality. RAN INTO A TIDAL WAVE.

A Facific Mail Steamer Pokes Her Bow Into a Wall of Water-A War Ship's Experience. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Pacific mail steamer China, which has just arrived from the Grient, was struck on the outward trip by a tidal wave. First officer

shead," said he. "As it came on us there was an overhanging curl to it like a breaker. The steamer poked her nose in the big mountain of water, and the next minute everything was floating on deck. I barely saved myself from being washed overboard. The steerage steward, who was forward, was caught by the wave and washed the whole length of the ship, and was taken out of the steering gear with his leg broken. The iron door of the butcher-shop was torn from the hinges. One life boat was washed from the davits and another stove in. It is believed the wave was caused by the Japanese earth-

The United States steamer Marion, Capt. Bartlett, which arrived at Yokohama Nov. 10, from Honolulu, reports that on Oct. 28 when five hundred miles south of the Japanese coast, the sea suddenly grew rough and choppy, huge waves rolled about in eccentric fashion and the ship was tossed about heavily. The weather was calm, and no change in atmosphere preceded the phenomena. The officers of the vessel are certain that the ship felt the reflux of the great earthquake which occurred on that date.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED.

Thousands of Buildings Wrecked in Slam by a Cyclone and Many Lives Lost, LONDON, Nov. 24.-The Bangkok corre spondent of the Standard telegraphs an account of terrible destruction by a cyclone which swept over that portion of the country, wrecking thousands of buildings, and causing great loss of life. The towns of Chai Ya and Bandon were practically destroyed, and three hundred inhabitants killed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Nearly Four Million Poods of Grain Needed

by Russia-Jews Mobbed. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—According to an official estimate 3,600,000 poods of grain will be needed in Russia from abroad. Finance Minister Vishnegradski proposes a lottery of 6,000,000 roubles to help alleviate the distress in the famine districts.

It is reported that the Minister of the Interior, who has been disguising the true state of affairs from the Czar, will have to resign, now that the fearful extent of the famine is known. The prohibition of the Bynum, made last night, that he would exportation of wheat throws two thousand persons out of employment in Odessa. The Jewish quarter of Charkoff was attacked by a mob yesterday. Much property was destroyed. The loss is very heavy.

The rioters were quelled by troops. A telegram giving details of the riot was suppressed by the authorities. The Minister of War has ordered 18,000,000 pounds of soldiers' biscuits delivered by Jan. 1. This order, which is altogether unprecedented since the time of the Russo-Turkish war, has created a decided sensa-

Archbishop of Aix Convicted.

Paris, Nov. 24 .- An immense crowd gathered this morning in and about the courtroom, all eager to listen to the trial of the Archbishop of Aix. The clerk of the court, amid breathless silence, arose and read the charge against the prelate. When the reading was concluded the Archbishop stood up and replied to the charges made against him by the Minister of Worship. He addressed his remarks entirely to the judges on the bench. He recalled to them the violence to which the rench pilgrims to Rome had been sub jected and dilated upon the treatment that had been accorded them by the Roman mob. In writing to M. Falleries, he had, he said, no intention of insulting the Minister and declared in so writing he had only fulfilled his duty. His conduct, he said, had been approved by the Catholic episcopate. In no line ot his action had he opposed the government. Beyond that he had nothing to say. The Archbishop was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

Corn \$1 Per Bushel in Mexico. DURANGO, Mex., Nov. 24.—The total failure of the corn and bean crops in this state, owing to drought, is causing intense suffering among the poor. The price of corn has risen to an enormous figure, selling in some parts of the State at over \$1 per bushel. The laboring element of Durango have neither work nor food. The better classes who are so fortunate as to have food are compelled to guard their supplies closely to prevent the famished horde from robbing them. Only the severe measures of the government soldiers keep the people in

Convicted of Writing Menacing Letters, LONDON, Nov. 24.—The man Le Grand known as "the French Colonel," Captain Anderson and by other names, who has been convicted of writing menacing letters to Lady Jessel, the Baroness Bolsover and other ladies, was convicted to-day of forging checks and uttering them to the London and Westminster Bank. Le Grand, who is believed by the police to be a noted American criminal who has worked both the United States and Europe for years past, had as associate a man named Everard Smith, who has managed so far to escape

Will Lose Their Heads. LONDON, Nov. 25,-The Standard this fect that the government bas decreed that the printing and publishing of anti-foreign placards is a capital offense, and has ordered those already convicted this offense to be beheaded forthwith and without waiting for the formal imperial authority. It was hoped that these stern measures would have a deterrent effect and convince the powers that the government is in earnest, as under ordinary circumstances a period of two

months would elapse before the executions. M. De Giers's Secret Mission. LONDON, Nov. 24.-In an interview at Paris, to-day, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the views exchanged between the French ministers and M. De Giers during the latter's sojourn in this city were of a friendly and pacific nature. He was unable to say, however, whether these views would assume written form. M. De Giers was received this morning, at Berlin, by Emperor William. The conference lasted twenty minutes. Nothing is known of what transpired. M. De Giers breakfasted with Chancellor Von Caprivi.

China Invaded by Russians. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24 .- Victor Schmidt, who has been around the world in the interest of Austrian agriculture, arrived yesterday on the steamship China. He states that a report reached Yokohama, before the steamer left. that a body of Russian troops and crossed into China by way of Siberia. The trouble originated over disputed boundaries, and while war between the countries is not looked for the general impression prevailed that China would be compelled to make a number of territorial concessions to Russia.

Railway Disaster in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.-A fatal railway accident occurred to-day on the Orelgraise line. A train was derailed on a

the river below. Twenty-three persons are reported killed and ten mjured. Cable Notes. Two Englishmen-John Cooper and Walter Rundell by name-have been arrested at St. Etienne, France, for offering a bribe to the foremen of a small-arms tactory to

procure a specimen of the new Russian

bridge and four carriages were hurled into

Herr Krapf von Liverhof, secretary of the Austrian legation at Washington, who has been visiting Vienna for a short time on leave of absence, attempted suicide last evening by shooting himself. The physi-

clans say he cannot recover. President Carnot, of France, has signed the draft of a bill to establish a board of conciliation to arbitrate labor disputes. The decisions of the board will only possess moral, not legal, sanction, but they will bave a certain force in a court of law.

Clouds on the American Horizon. New York Recorder.

While the shadows of war and famine tailing the production to bring about an saw an immense wall of water dead and the State legislatures.

Mr. Springer's Friends Confident the Illinoisan Will Win the Fight.

Claim He Will Have Fifty Votes on the First Ballet, and Will Eventually Be Chosen as a Compromise - Brnum Out for Mills.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.-The Springer contingent swooped down on the national capital this morning in full force. Springer's friends from Illinois claim they have a surprise in store for the other speakership candidates. They claim no less than fifty votes, sure, for their favorite on the first ballot, and, what is particularly surprising, they say that at least three of the Indiana members who were presumed to be for Mills are, in reality, for Springer. Representative Durborow, of Chicago, who is a native Hoosier, and who comes on to succeed William R. Mason, will be Springer's right-hand bower in the speakership light. He will have charge of Springer's headquarters, which were opened at the National Hotel to-day. A story leaked out to-day which revealed

a portion of Springer's programme, and created a great surprise. It is that, in the next week, no less than a dozen Illinois Democrats of national reputation will be in Washington pleading for Springer. Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Cleveland's First Assistant Postmaster-general; Judge Lambert Tree, ex-minister to Belgium; Hon. F. N. Winston, and other prominent Illinois Democrats will be among the number. The "one hundred and one" Democrats in the Illinois Legislature who voted for Palmer for Senator will come on ostensibly as an escort for Senator-elect Palmer, but in reality as boomers for Springer. They are expected here Dec. 4, and will remain until the contest is over. Springer's followers claim that he will show considerable strength in the Southern States, and that the fifty votes that are claimed for him will remain steadfast and will be strong enough to prevent the election of either Crisp or Mills, and will result in finally a compromise on Springer. not run for the speakership, but would help Mr. Mills, who stands upon Mr. Cleveland's anti-silver platform, will probably create surprise among Indiana Democrats. Bynum is opposed to free silver. He will

speakership candidate. The World's Fair Report. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Palmer said to-night that the board of control of the World's fair had completed its report, and it will probably be sent to President Harrison to-morrow. He thought it fair to suppose that Congress, after due consideration, would appropriate the \$5,000,000 yet needed. The board of awards, he said, are at work upon their report, but have not yet completed it. It is believed that President Harrison in his message to Congress, while speaking generally of world's fair matters, will not make any recommendations, but will, after an examination of the several reports referred to, probably make it the subject of a special message to Congress.

not, however, so it is stated, support Ly-curgus Dalton, of Bedford, for Clerk of the

House. Dalton has made a combine with

Crisp, of Georgia, who is a free-coinage

Patents Granted Hoosier Inventors. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Patents were granted Indiana inventors to-day as follows: Philander H. Ackley, Rolling Prairie, bee-hive; Harry A. Burgess, Goodland, combined hay-rake, loader, unloader and stacker: Chancy R. Jenne, Fort Wayne, en-larging camera; James B. Johnson, assignor of one-half to R. R. Johnson, Lagrange, swinging chair; Charles P. Lancaster, Sims, assignor of one-half to L. A. Tate, Montpelier, railway gate; James V. Mitchell, Martinsville, toe-weight; Henry C. Schultz, Hamlet, axle; Reason L. Woodling, Logansport, check-row corn-planter.

The President's Callers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.-A committee of the American Federation of Labor, headed by Mr. Samuel Gompers, of New York, had an interview with the President to-day on the labor question. Governor-elect Mc-Kinley also made a call on the President to-day and subsequently visited Secretary Blaine. The committe on awards of the world's fair, called at the White House this morning and had a brief interview with the President in regard to the fair.

General Notes WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.-The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Sevmour National Bank, of Seymour, Ind., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000,

Merchandise exports from the United States during the past month were valued at \$102,933,296 against \$98,328,646 in October. 1890. Imports during the past month were valued at \$66,795,289 against \$72,550,279 in

October, 1890. During October past 54,182 immigrants arived in the United States against 46,267 in October, 1890. Of the arrivals last month Germany furnished 13,224, Russia morning has advices from China to the ef- 7.656. England and Wales 5.882. Ireland 5.282, Sweden and Norway 4,529, and Italy

Joshua T. Wilson, of Indiana, was to-day promoted in the Pension Office from \$1,400 to \$1,600 a year. Senator and Miss Voorhees have taken the house No. 1523 New Hampshire avenue. Secretary Foster is better. His appetite s good and he was able to sit up part of

OFFERS \$200,000 IN PURSES.

the afternoon.

Two Weeks of Racing for Rich Stakes Prom-

ised at the Independence Track, INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Nov. 24 .- A great race meeting will be held here from Aug. 22 to Sept. 3, 1802. C. W. Williams has made public the programme for next season's races. He offers \$200,000 in purses. He has reduced the entrance fee from 10 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent. up to only 5 per cent. There will be one \$10,000 stake every day, in addition to the regular purses. Some day during the meeting there will be a \$50,000 stake for stallions, in which no entrance fee whatever will be charged. This, it is expected, will be the means of bringing together such stallions as Palo Alto, Allerton, Stamboul, Nelson, Axtel, Delmarch and others.

Yearling Record Again Lowered. STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 24.-Another world's record was broken to-day. Fron Fron, a yearling filly, by Sidney, was driven by Millard Sanders in 2:26, beating Bell Bird's time one-quarter of a second. Her quarters were: :37, 1:1412, 1:51, 2:26. She finished the last quarter in thirty-five seconds. A month ago Frou Frou made her first record (2:41), and Sanders has been keeping her coming along faster at every meeting. Hudson, a yearling colt, by Maltadon, was driven by Matt Dwyer to beat 2:2942, and made the mile in 2:28. He went to the

balf in 1:14 %. Fausta, a yearling filly, by Sidney, paced a mile in 2:244, beating the world's record of 2:2519, made here Saturday. She was well rated by Sanders, going to the half in 1:1319, and finishing the last quarter in

thirty-five seconds. Monroe Salisbury's wonderful pacing stallion Direct, by Director, was driven by George Starr against his record of 2:06, and made a mile in 2:074. The horse was not ready to go at his best, and Starr did not want to send him until Saturday, but Salisbury was afraid of the lateness of the season, and wanted the trial made to-day. The little wonder could have beaten his mark if Starr had not sent him too fast on the first half-mile, which was made in 1:014. He was not able to keep up the clip, and paced the last two quarters in 33 seconds each. His first quarter was made in :80% and the second in :3012, making a most wonderful half-mile record. Saiisbury says the horse will go again Saturday, and will be rated slower in the first half to finish

Famous Stock Farm Sold.

founded by the late M. Sanford, was sold, yesterday, to C. J. Enright, of Louisville, for \$65,000. The place contains about 550 acres of blue-grass land, six miles from this city, on North Elkhorn creek. It has produced the famous race-horses Salvator, Tremont and Firenzi.

Ten Clubs in the Association. LOUISVILLE, April 24.-President Phelps has returned from Chicago, and in an interview gave it as his opinion that there would be ten clubs in the American Association next season. The single club required would be placed in either Brooklyn or New York. The circuit would be decided on within the next ten days. There is no chance for peace or for a great twelve-club League, despite the League's representa-

Winners of Running Races. At Chicago-Shiloh, Fly-Leaf, Norwood, Bob Francis and Red Prince. At Guttenburg, N. J.-Natalia, Toano, Dago, Blitzen, Vendetta and Apollo.

Movements of Steamers. ROTTERDAM, Nov. 24.-Arrived: Chicago, from Baltimore. MOVILLE, Nov. 24.-Arrived: Circassia, from New York. Boston, Nov. 24.-Arrived: Lake Superior, from Liverpool. LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sighted: Veendam and Rugia, from New York.

THE LIZZARD, Nov. 24.—Passed: Spree,

CROOKHAVEN, Nov. 24. - Passed: Teutonic, from New York, for Liverpool. A SMOOTH SWINDLER.

from New York, for Bremen.

Retail Merchants Defrauded by Accepting Forged Checks-He Got Away.

A smooth but unknown forger successfully defrauded several leading retail firms on Saturday afternoon, after banking hours, by means of bogus checks. The description given of him leads Chief Splann to believe he is a stranger, and having succeeded in his game, immediately left the city for other fields. The checks purported to be signed, in several instances. by Krauss & Graumann, the contractors, and were made payable to Frank Palo. One or two of the checks were signed by Krauss & Co. The sharper purchased a bill of goods of the Danbury Hat Company, amounting to \$12, and offered a check for \$15, receiving the difference in cash. He coolly asked for a pen with which to indorse his order on the back of the check. The same trick was played upon Bamberger's hat store in a purchase and check of the same amounts. G. W. Mack, shoe-dealer, is out \$15 in goods, but Hart, in the same business, escaped with a twelve-dollar check. The Original Eagle clothing store lost \$18 in their dealings with the forger. The forged signature of the firm bears only ordinary resemblance to the genuine. The forgeries were not discovered until yesterday, when Krauss & Graumann found themselves charged with the bogus checks. The Capital and the Meridian National banks received the checks in deposit, but, of course, the loss falls upon the merchants who honored them.

Burning Lace Curtains. An accident took place yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Trenay, No. 46 South Tennessee street, which for a time frightened the household and might have been of a dangerous nature. The lace curtains and draperies in the sitting room took fire from a stove, owing to a draft from an open window. Miss Maggie McLaughlin noticed the reflection of the flames on the adjoining house, and running into the room, pulled down the burning curtain. The loss was trivial.

Condition of Plymouth's Pastor. The condition of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch is still extremely critical, and his friends entertain only the faintest hope of possible recovery.

THANKSGIVING DAY. A Form of Festival That Has Been Held by

Many People for Many Years.

Detroit Free Press. Many writers have sought to make the observance of Thanksgiving day an American institution, originating among the early settlers of New England, but historically this opinion cannot be sustained. for the idea was formulated many years before our continent was discovered Many think it is simply a copy of the old Hebrew ordinance of the Feast of Tabernacles, or feast of ingathering at the end of the year. As early as the reign of Elizabeth of England it was expressly ordered that on Thanksgiving day no servile work should be performed, whilst severe penalties were attached to violations of the order. In Holland the first anniversary of the deliverance of the city of Leyden from the siege.

Oct. 3, 1575, was kept as a religious festival of thanksgiving and praise. The earliest account we have of a regular Thanksgiving day in this country locates the celebration at Mohegan, near the Kennebec river, Me., where, on Aug. 9, 1607 (old style), it is stated in an old chronicle, Chaplain Seymour, a minister of the Church of England, delivered a sermon "on gyving God thanks for happie meetynge and saffe arry val into the countrie." The example here set was followed by the Plymouth brethren in the autumn of 1621, when they had collected their first harvest, which consisted of twenty acres of corn and six of barley, oats and peas, enough to keep them supplied with food for the coming year. Governor Bradford appointed the day, and in order that the occasion should be observed with good cheer, sent hunters out to forage the country to procure a plentiful supply of good things needful for a dinner. The men returned with water fowl, wild turkey and venison. The great Indian chief Massasoit and ninety of his warriors were invited to

the feast, which lasted three days. The next Thanksgiving celebration of which we have any authentic record was two years afterwards, when, however, it was observed not in autumn, but in July and the occasion was manifestly furnished by the timely arrival of a ship from England laden with provisions when the settiers were on the verge of starvation. During that same year a day of fasting and prayer in the midst of drought was changed to a day of thanksgiving by the coming of rain

during the prayers. In 1632 Governor Winthrep, of the Massa chusetts Bay colony, recommended a day of thanksgiving on account of the favorable action towards the colonies of the British Privy Council. During the revolution a day of national thanksgiving was annually recommended by Congress, and at the adoption of the Constitution, 1789, Washington was strongly urged by Congress to appoint a day for thanksgiving. In 1795 a proclamation of thanksgiving was issued or the suppression of insurrection. President Madison, in 1815, appointed a day for

national thanksgiving. It is only within the last thirty years that Thanksgiving day has assumed the character of a fixed annual occurrence, its origin being traced to the proclamation of President Lincoln, dated July 15, 1863. The day chosen President Lincoln on this occasion for "national thanksgiving, praise and prayer' was Aug. 6 of that year. In the two following years the date of the observance was left to the discretion of the President, but during the past twenty-five years the last Thursday in November has been set apart for the holiday.

Small Chance for the Third Party.

Philadelthia North American. All efforts to organize a third party, with two rather evenly balanced great parties already in the field, have failed, and probably must always fail. The Alliance people take great pains to liken their movement to that which recast the Whig and part of the Democratic party and produced the Republican party. There is neither moral nor political likeness in the conditions. The Whig party disbanded after 1852, and there was only one organized political party on the boards. The Republican party was a great popular uprising in protest to subserviency to crime. The Alliance had only a sordid motive in the beginning. It assumed the existence of certain evils properly enough, but instead of admitting that the evils resulted from the bad management of the farmers themselves, it charge the evils up against "monopolists"-whatever they may be.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 24.—Elmdorff, the noted thoroughbred farm of this county,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following new books have been received through the Bowen-Merrill Com-

A work of unusual interest and historic value is "The Franco-German War of 1870-71" by Field Marshal Von Moltke. The world knows Von Moltke as one of the greatest soldiers of modern times and the organizer of the wonderful campaign that ended in the capture of Paris and overthrow of the Empire in France. The history of these campaigns by the man that planned them could not fail to be of great interest. The work was written entirely by his own hand, having been begun in the spring of 1887 and finished in January, 1888. While the first purpose of the anthor evidently is to give a concise and untechnical account of the war, he has involuntarily contemplated the task from his own standpoint as Chief of the General Staff, and treated the subject as part of a general scheme known only at headquarters. Thus the work is more an expression of Von Moltke's opinion in regard to the conduct of the war than it is a popular history. But this makes it all the more interesting. The work is accompanied by an excellent map and a fine frontispiece portrait of Von Moltke. New York: Harper & Bros.

A tasteful volume entitled "The Warwickshire Avon," traces that historic river, made classic by Shakspeare, from its source at Naseby, in Northamptonshire to Tewkesbury, where "it is gathered to the greater Severn." The river, the country through which it flows, and thetowns and villages along its banks form the sebject of many beautiful sketches by Alfred Parsons and notes by A. T. Quiller-Couch. Beth artist and author are peculiarly well adapted by taste and training for this kind of out-door work, and they have made an attractive book. There is a genuine touch of spring beauty, such as one expects from Mr. Parsons, in "Old Pear Trees at Pershore" and in various illustra-tions of trees upon the bank. His delicate conception of nature seems eminently suited to the subject, and the notes are in poetic sympathy with the theme. The book is issued in handsome style by Harper & Brothers.

About a year ago Mr. Theodore Child made a journey through Chili, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay. His object was not to explore unknown territory nor to seek adventures, but to examine the actual state of the town and country populations; to study the commercial and social life of the cities; see how the people lived in rural districts; to investigate special industries, etc. He has recorded the results of his journey in a work entitled "Spanish-American Republics," which is one of the best of recent contributions to Spanish-American literature. The descriptions of the country, the people, their occupations, customs and modes of life. give one an excellent idea of their present condition. The work is handsomely bound and copionsly illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

That very prolific and popular writer of travels for young readers, Col. Thomas W. Knox, appears in a new work entitled "The Boy Travelers in Northern Europe." The travelers are frank Bassett and Fred Bronson, and Dr. Bronson, Mrs. Bassett and Mary are still of the party. All these are old acquaintances of the boys and girls who have read the author's previous works. In this one they are taken through Belgium, Holland and northern Germany. Next to taking the trip itself, an intelligent boy or girl will find the highest pleasure in reading this book, which is full of graphic description, bright conversation and charming pen-pictures of travel. The work is beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound. New York: Harper & Bros.

A delightful book in its way is "Auld Licht Idylls," by G. M. Barrie, author of "A Window in Thrums" and other popular novels. This is not a novel, but a collection of sketches of still life in an old-fashioned Scotch village. They are evidently drawn from life, and are written in a simple and graphic style that seems to bring the reader into personal acquaintance with the quaint characters depicted. Persons who are fond of studying curious phases of life and character will find much pleasure in this work. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

"Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh," by Laurence Hutton, is a pleasant compilation of information concerning the literary history, celebrities and landmarks of a city which is very rich in those things. This is not at all a guide-book, but it is full of information such as any intelligent person. and especially any literary person, expecting to visit Edinburgh would desire. It has numerous illustrations and an alphabetical index. New York: Harper & Bros.

A novelty in book-making is provided by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in the shape of a volume bound in full undressed leather, producing a rather pretty effect. The contents of the volume are "The Onehoss Shay" and two other poems of Dr. Holmes. The text is printed on one side of the pages only, and illustrated with many quaint cuts by Mr. Howard Pyle. There is a characteristic preface by Dr. Holmes.

G. W. Dillingham, New York, publishes the following novels, all of which are bound in paper covers: "The Widower," by Julie P. Smith; "Peerless Cathleen," by Cora Agnew: "Beatrice Cenci." by Guerrazi: "A Marvelous Coincidence," by Kinahan Cornwallis, "The Social Revolution." by Dr. Henry Martel; "The Milton Tragedy." by Frank H. Cassedy; "Lost Lenore," by Capt. Mayne Reid.

Harper & Brothers are issuing what they call a "Black and White Series," being dainty little volumes in half-mourning, by W. D. Howells. There is no half-mourning in the contents, however, for they are very bright. "The Albany Depot," just issued, is a farce which reintroduces Edward Roberts and Willis Campbell and their wives. who have appeared in previous comedictias by Mr. Howells.

"Studies in the Wagnerian Drama," by Henry E. Krehbiel, is a critical discussion of the Wagner school of music, and especially of Wagner's compositions. Those who desire to reach a true and sympathetic understanding of Wagner will find this a helpful work, each one of his great compositions being carefully analyzed and interpreted. New York: Harper & Bros.

The latest addition to the new Classical series, published by Harper & Bros., is "The Antigone of Sophocles," by Prof. M. W. Humphreys, of the University of Virginia. In addition to the Greek text there is an introduction, notes and appendix specially designed for the use of students. The contents indicate a critical knowledge of the Greek classics.

"Lessons in Language," by Horace S. Tarbell, superintendent of public schools in Providence, R. I., is the second of a grammar series and is designed for the use of pupils of the higher grammar grades. The author was formerly superintendent of public schools in this city. Boston: Ginn

"The Story of Francis Cludde," a novel by Stanley J. Weyman, is a story of the sixteenth century, the scene being laid partly in England and partly on the continent during a stirring period of religious warfare. It is strongly written. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Beginners in art will find many helpful hints and practical suggestions in "Hints to Amateurs," by Louise Jopling. The instructions are directed to points in which amateurs usually desire information, and they will find the work a useful handbook. New York: Harper & Bros.

A pretty calendar for 1892 represents four little girls, each with a musical instrument in her hand, and supporting three months of the year. The drawing is done by Maud Humphrey. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. Price, 50 cents.

"Cookery with a Chafing Dish," by Thomas G. Murrey, is a collection of pracIt has no Equal.

F quick leavening agents Royal Baking Powder exceeds all others in strength, purity and wholesomeness, because of its specially refined, chemically pure ingredients.

Gov. Chemist Dr. Morr: "The Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station.

Fast-West. North-South. Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg, Baitimore, a 4:45 a m Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, a 12:45 pm Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p m; leave for Richmond, 4:00 p m; arrive from Richmond, 9.00 a m Leave for Chicago, d 11:20 a m, d 11:30 p m; arrive from Chicago, d 3:5 p m; d 3:30 a m. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 4:00 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:10 a m. 6 p m; d 10:50 p m. Leave for Madison, Ind., 4:30 p m. Arrive from Mantson, 10:25 a m. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 a m, 4:10 in; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:55

8 m. 5:05 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINES SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. At Indianapolis Union Station: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:53 p. m., 11:00 p. m. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper

on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 2:50 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at Sleeping and Parlor cars are run on through

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE. Director his tone to an application

No. 32-Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm. No. 34-Chicago Night Ex., Puliman Vestibuiled coaches and sleepers, daily12:40 am
Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am.

No. 31—Vestibule, faily...... No. 33—Vestibule, daily..... No. 39—Monon Acc.... Pullman vestibuled sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 6:30

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75 and 77 8. PENNSYLVANIA

tical recipes for appetizing dishes easily prepared and quickly cooked. Price, 50 cents. New York: Frederick A. Stokes &

Books Received. "By Right Not Law," a novel by R. H. Sherard, New York: Cassell Publishing

Company. Paper covers, 50 cents. "The Fatal Request," a novel by A. L. Harris. Issued in the Sunshine series by Cassell Publishing Company, New York. "European Relations," a Tirolese sketch by Talmage Dalin. Issued in the Unknown Library by Cassell Publishing Company, New York.

"Some Emotions and a Moral," by John

Oliver Hobbs. Issued in the Unknown

Library by Cassell Publishing Company.

"Rosario, or the Female Monk," a romance by Monk Lewis, with an introduction by Max Maury. Illustrated. Chicago: Laird & Lee. "Miss Innocence," a novel by Alan Dale.

Published in Vanity Fair series. Paper covers, 50 cents. New York: Edward Brandus & Co. "The Hidden City," a novel by Walter H. McDongall. Illustrated by the author.

Paper, 50 cents. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. "The New Job," a novel translated from the German of Leopold von Sacher Masoch, by Harriet Lieber Cohen. New York: Cas-

sell Publishing Company. Not So Funny After AU. Kansas City Journal.

Women may appropriate articles of man's wearing apparel in the prevailing style of tailor-made garments, but men may not with impunity impersonate a woman. A student of Lexington, Ky., has just learned the truth of this statement in a manner that he is not likely soon to forget. He thought that it would be fun to write to a Kansas man of soft head and susceptible heart who advertised for women correpondents. When he had got the Kansan well committed in tender missives he acknowledged himself to be a man and asked for \$25 as the price of keeping the secret. The authorities were given the entire correspondence, and the gay student is lucky if he escapes a trip over the road.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castorie

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.